HOW CHARGES ARE MET.

This is, and has been during the campaign, the Grant method: Resort to a peremptory denial; say it isn't so; pronounce it a malicious fabrication. This has answered at first; afterward a dozen members of the Presidential cohort have usually volunteered as many different explanations, and have, of course, made a most miscellaneous mess of the uniter. Thus, the Chorpenning business, Sounter Wilson's K. N. record, and the Crédit Mobilier Scandal have all been triumphantly explained in two, three, or more different ways, each inconsistent

Take another instance; Mr. Samuer charged Dr. Grant with neglecting to ask Mr. Frederick Douglass (colored) to dinner at the White House, with the Haytian Commissioners. The Grantites at once rushed into a hubbub of explanation. The Cornell University man said that Mr. D. was not asked because he had left Washington. It appearing that he had not left Washington, it was then said that the commissioners were not asked to dinner in their official capacity. The tenuity of this subterfugo rendered it until for long or hard service. So Mr. Henry B. Blackwell was moved to write to The New-York Times that the reason why "Mr. Douglass was not asked to dine with the Commission was that Mr. Douglass was not one of the Commissioners." Finally, Mr. Douglass himself comes forward with another reason why he makes Commissioners were not asked to dinner in their self comes forward with another reason why he was not asked, and, if it should be thought necessary, Mr. Donglass will, no doubt, discover a fifth or a sixth. It isn't of much consequence—this matter of the dinner which Mr. Douglass didn't eat ; but it serves to show the shiftless, shilly-shaily, fast-and-loose way in which this campaign has been conducted by Grant's fugication and retainers. The battle for this time is almost over; and when some of the Republicans come to reflect upon the melancholy way in which they have bemired themselves, we fear that they will feel their souls to be beyond the inducuee of moral soap and water.

## MORE RESURRECTION BUSINESS.

Since the Grant organs take such sharp asure in the exhumation of everything pertaining to the ante-war record of public men, it would be cruel not to dig up all in reach. Here, for instance, is rather a nice bone for Postmaster-General Creswell: Just before the imaggaration of Mr. Lincoln, or, to be exact, Feb. 13, 1861, an anti-coercion meeting of citizens of Cecil County, Maryland, was called at Elkton, the home of Mr. Creswell. The usual dery speeches were made, and a long string of resolutions was reported by Mr. Creswell. Here are some of the principal points of the declaration of faith then held by the gentleman who now has so much to say about original loyalty;

of faith then held by the gentleman who now has so much to say about original loyalty:

Assembled in county meeting, we, the people of Cecil County, who are favorable to the constitutional union of the States—regarding the present distracted condition of the country as the natural though bitter fruit of the trimpin of a sectional party, which, despite the warning of the "Father of his Country," has arrayed the families and bigotry of the North against the domestic institutions at the South thereby alarming the people find inducing the belief that their lives and property are seriously imperiled.

Resolved (9), That we most solemnly protest at any attempt at corcion, believing that such an attempt would precepitate us into evil war, with all its untoid herrors; would render nugatory all efforts for a salisation which must individually dissolution of the Union.

Resolved (19), That while we feel the most devoted attachment to the Union of these States as the source of security, &r., we feel bound also to declare that if the North shall presidently deay to us the constitutional rights which we claim, and thereby occasion an entire disraption of our Union, then we are bound by every obligation to our honor and dignity, as well as to our interests, to cast our lot with our brethren of the Southern berder States.

Nobody would now be specially interested in what Mr. Creswell thought about secession and coercion in 1861 if it were not for the fact that he belongs to a party which as continually bawling, "You are a secessionist!" to any man against whom they can bring no other accusation.

### INSULTING WORKINGMEN.

The XXth Congress District of Ohio has been becally supplied with a handoill addressed "To Workingmen," designed to prove to them that, should Mr. Greeley be elected, they will all be forced, with their wives and families, to go to the alms-house. "Can we," says this foor Man's Plaster, "afford to return to low wages by voting for Horace Greeley I. Then follow two broken-winded mendactics, viz.: 1. That "the Chelmati convention was composed entirely of Free-Trade men" and, 2. That "when Mr. Greeley was nominated be pledged himself not to advocate Protection to Home industry should be be in the Presidential chair.

To which we answer that the Cincinnati Convention was

not composed entirely or even in great part of " Free Trade men." What the Convention really said about Protection is of record, viz.: "Recognizing that there are in our unidst irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the peo-ple in their Congress districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference and dictation."

What do workingmen want better than this? If Congress should pass a strong Protection bill, cannot Mr. Greeley be trusted to sign it ! We rather think so! Then (falsehood No. 2,) we are told that Mr. Greeley has piedged himself "not to advocate Protection When did he thus pledge nimself, and where t He has n't changed his opinions, and does n't he usually maintain ons no matter in what chair he may be! He said at Easton, Penn., "That I am a Protectionist al men know." Is n't that enough? What can a Presiden tial candidate say more?

THE DEMOCRATIC UNKNOWN QUANTITY. The result of to-day's elections cannot be forecast, because it depends on an unknown quantity The Liberal Republican strength is pretty well ascer-tained, and in the elections thus far has been shown to have been under rather than over-estimated by the Liberal Republican leaders. The unknown quantity is the Democratic vote. If the Democrats bring out anything like their full strength, Mr. Greeley's election is secure: if they full, as they aid in Pennsylvania and

DEAR SIE: As brother Democrats we take the liberty of calling you lute council. Our love of country and our love of our party aiks impel us to ask your active, cordul cosperation in an effort to serve the best interests of both. most prominent men, which tells the whole story:

our love of our party alike impel is to ask your active, cordial cooperation in an effort to serve the best interests of both.

The returns of the October election show that the Democrats might have corried the State, but that they stayed away from the polis in numbers sufficient to leave to our opponents the victory. The Eadical majority is 15,721. In 49 counties the vote of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans combined falls short of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans combined falls short of the Democratic vote of 1868, 7,75 votes, and the belief seems welfounded that 20,000 Democrats who usually vote were absent from the polls. Our greatest losses are in our strongest Democratic counties—in Butler, Crawford, Fairfield, Franklin, Holmes, Mercer, Montroc; while we have made great gains in the strongest Republican counties—Ashiabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Hamilton, Locas, Portage, Wherever we increased our vote we increased our majority; wherever we lost on our wote we lost on our majority also. The Radicals were organized, vigilant, enthusiastic, and polled a larger proportion of their entire vote than ever they have done before. They can poll no more in November. These facts must surely startic and mortify every honest and sincere Democrat. For years our party has been brave and constant and faithful. Time-servers and place men have descried it; timid men have advised that it postpone all effort until the Radical party should obreak under its own weight; but amid disaster and defeat, for twelve long years, between that theid in keeping the safety of the country, it has put behind it the suggestions of treachery, or timidity, or indolence, and with rare fidelity, has maintained its organization and renewed the contest.

But now, at the last moment, when victory is within its grasp, bethecrats falter and fall and allow it to be defeated. Do these men believe their professions? Do they believe our success essential to the country? Do they love our country? Have they pride in our noble State! The past we cannot red ient, the indifferent. Exhort them all by their love of country, by their devotion to liberty, by their hopes of good government, by their pride in our state, by their pride in our grand, heroic party—so descring and so dear to us—by the memory of their own constancy in the hour of danger and darkness—to make this one effort for their country and their faith. Let the old men remember Jefferson and Jackson, and be summated by their zeal. Let the middle aged men remember the victories of 22 and 26, and canulate their results. Let the young men reflect that so long as there is a Republic there will be a Democratic party; and whenever it shall have power there will be peace and liberty and union. The contest to-day is believen union, parification, honesty, and disunion, and mosity, and corruption. If the Democrats will poli as namy votes as they did in 1868, we will carry Ohlo, will elect our President, will secure to our whole country the blessings of peace, reconciliation, and honest administration.

Brother, help us to your very utmost to accomplish

this result.

We are, very respectfully, your friends,

M. G. TRUEMAN, THOMAS EWING.

GEO. H. PENDLETON, GEO. W. McCOOR And here is the appeal of The World, which is to the same effect and equally frank :

It is the clear dety of the Democratic puris to give

true and stanch support to the joint Presidential ticket. We cannot afford to be outdone in manliness and fidelity.

true and stanch support to the joint Presidential ticket, we cannot afford to be outdone in manliness and fidelity. We are bound by the discipline of our own party, bound by the action of our National Convention and the nominations it made. All Democrats who concurred in the indorsement of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will, or course, support him with zeal to the end; so there is no need of any exhortarion except to the small Democratic minority who dissented. But on that small mimority depends the result of the election. Mr. Greeley will be elected if all Democrats can be brought to vote for him. We fully appreciate the objections to him and recognize their force: but, under all the circumstances, we think it would be an egregious and fatal mistake for dissatished Democrats to withhold their votes from him at the last pinch. Every Democratic vote withheld from Mr. Greeley is virtually a vote for Grant. Every Democrat who contributes to the reflection of Grant belies his antecedents and renounces his party. The South asks for relief, and it must not be said that Democrats refuse it. The Federal Administration is sendialously corrupt, and no clear-sighted Democrat can deny that the election of Mr. Greeley would check the growth of corraption. It is still within the power of the Democratic party, if it will not with unanimity in this great conjuncture, to arrest the centralizing tendencies of Federal power, carb the dominering arrogance which threatens the existence of local fivedom, and accomplish some of the chief objects for which the Democrate party has contended. Take the worst view of it possible, and all Democrats most he dominering arrogance which threatens the existence of local fivedom, and accomplish some of the chief objects into partial conflict, instead of continuing the menacing unity of the whole Government which at present prevails on the side of centralization. We do not see how any real Democrat can consent, after opportunities for reflection, to the reflection of so utterly objectionable at Democr

#### GENEROUS TRIBUTES.

The World of yesterday, in a thoroughly admirable article, closing up its discussions of the general campaign, pays a tribute to Mr. Greeley, which is as as it is just, and is the more valuable in this case since it romes from a journal which vehemently op-posed his nomination down to the last moment before the final action of its party. We quote its essential part:

posed his nomination down to the last moment before the final action of its party. We quote its essential part:

Whether Mr. Greeley's nomination was originally the best that could have been made, has iong ceased to be a practical question. It must at least be conceded that he has borne himself well in the canvass. A public man was never put into a more trying and difficult position than Mr. Greeley was by the Baltimore homination. It seemed incongruous—nay, there was a real incongruity—in making the chief assallant of the Democratic party its Presidential candidate. But his conduct in this novel emergency has been a marvel of tact and wisdom. He has not given to the most zealous or sensitive Democratic slightest ground of complaint. He has been most fastidiously exact and considerate in discharging every obligation which resulted from his new political relations. If Mr. Adams had been mominated at Cincinnatia and indorsed at Baltimore, even he could not have acted in a higher or more chivalrous spirit toward both branches of his supporters; and although the position would have been far less trying to him than to Mr. Greeley (from his less active and less acrid participation in past party politics), he could not have deported himself with a larger croumspection or a more susacious appreciation of the duties he would have owed to the main body of his supporters. Mr. Greeley's admirable bearing in this canvass has thrown new light upon his character. It has exhibited his amenability to the steadying inducence of a sense of responsibility, and shown that a naturally impulsive man and trenchant partisan may nevertheless act with the most perfect self-poise and solid good sense under circumstances which might have unsettled cooler heads. Mr. Greeley's admirable bearing in this canvass has thrown new light upon his character. It has exhibited his amenability to the steadying inducence of a sense of responsibility, and shown that a naturally impulsive man and trenchant partisan may nevertheless act with the most perfe

The World is equally just and generous in its estimate of the conduct of the Liberal Republicans:

of the conduct of the Liberal Republicans:

And while we have no reason to find fault with Mr. Greeley, since the Democratic National Convention made him our candidate, we are equally without grounds of complaint regainst his Liberal Republican supporters. From the opening of the canvass to its close, they have neted with bonor, lidelity, and magnantimity. Recegnizing the superior numbers of the Democratic party, they have made no self-seeking attempt to fost candidates upon our joint local tickets, and have been content with the few places we have chosen to allow them. In this State, for example, where under Senator Fonton's lead, the Liberal Republicans are relatively stronger than in any other part of the Union, they have freely conceded to us all the chief candidates, the Governor, the Congressman at large, and in fact every valuable nomination except the comparatively unin-portant one of Lieutenant-Governor. They have acted with similar liberality and an equally disinterested spirit in every part of the country. Their conduct has been equally noble and unselfish in the active labors of the canvass. All their best speakers have been at the sommand of the Democratic prevailable, and the canvass in incessantly. In the canvass in Maine, and the canvass in been equally noble and unselfish in the active labors of the canwass. All their best speakers have been at the command of the Democratic organization. Sonator Schurz, Gen. Banks, and no rest, have been out me stangn incessantly. In the canwass in Maine, and the canwass in Pennsylvania, the Liberal Republican orators took the laboring oar, and it their success did not correspond to our expectations, it was more owing to a want of efflicincy in the Pennsylvania, the Interest organization in those States, than to any lack of zeal or fidelity in our Liberal Republican inities. Nothing could be more unfounded than the incessant asseverations of the Grant party that Mr. Greeley 3 Republican supporters were acting from the base motives of valgar office-seckers. Gen. Banks would have been absolutely sure of a recelection as a supporter of Grant; he rendered his chances doubtful by supporting Mr. Greeley. Gen. Farnsworth would have been triumphantly renominated but for his known dishike of Grant. Senators Schurz and Fenton, who are about in the middle of their terms of six years, had nothing to gain personally, and much to risk, by breaking with the Administration. Senator Sumner, as the great Radical leader in the intensely Radical State of Massachusetts, had the surest conceivable hold on his constituents so long as he could make it consistent with his sense of public duty to pull in the party traces. A similar remark will apply to the great Republican newsconstituents so long as he could make it consistent with his sense of public duty to pull in the parly traces. A similar remark will apply to the great Republican newspapers which have gone into the new movement. They had only to support the action of the Philadelphia Convention to retain their hold on their former readers. They took pecuniary risks in the interest of honest government, and it would be ungracious and unhandsome not to recognize their public spirit.

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. The Binghamton Republican is still wailing

er the embalmed corpse of its roorback. The Harrisburgh Telegraph denies the report of

an interview between Grant and Cot. Forney, and offers to bet \$100 that nothing of the kind has taken place. This from The Lancaster (Penn.) Inquirer Grant organ) shows commendable prudence-i. e., if

the men are like the master: "Take special pains to have every voter who is unable to walk to the polls proave every voter who is unable to walk to t ided with the means of being carried there Ohio, they can defeat him. Here is a circular recently The Newark (N. J.) Journal of Saturday addressed to the Democrats in Ohio by four of their says: "Undeniable evidence of intended wholesale

frauds by the Badicals have been unearthed in Paterson, and a call has been issued warning Greeley and Brown Clubs to assemble early and take measures to frustrate be intended villainy." The Cincinnati Gazette declares that several

members of the Grant Executive Committee of Ohio have sold out to the Liberals. There is a great incon-sistency in this statement, for the organs have been boasting all through the campaign that they had all the money and the Liberals had none. The Administration panic in Ohio is spreading rapidly. The State Journal gives forth a double leaded shrick to the faithful not to "rest upon the Octo

ber victory with entire supineness, for five Repub-licans at home who did vote and five Democrats at the poils who didn't vote in October, will be sufficient to earry the State for Greeley!" Morton's personal organ, The Indianapolis Sentinel, sends out this note of warning to the "loyal" of Indiana : "Are our Republican friends througho election! We can inform them that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans are not resting on their oars by any means; on the contrary, they are working vigor-ously and hopefully." the State doing their duty in regard to the November

Occasionally a very venturesome Grant organ puts forth a ridiculous claim that Missouri will be carried by the Administration party. To all such the following from The St. Louis Republican is commended:
"Our reports from the interior of the State are coming in better and better. It now looks as though the total vote will be not far from 300,000, and that instead of almost 40,000 sure majority, as we calculated yesterday, the figures may run up to nearly 60,000. We shall probably carry every Congress district in the State, except, perhaps, the 1st, and many claim even that, too. Bland is now certain; so is Crittenden; so is Mansur. These were at first considered the most doubtful."

RAILROAD STOCK "PLACED," NOT DISTRIBUTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your publication of the stock record of the Pawnee, Leavenworth and Western Railroad-assignors of the Union Pacific, E. D .- is the following: M. J. Parrott (right), 500 shares, issued \$250,000." This is my first knowledge of the transaction. It is important (to me), if true. I now propose to give one-half the amount to any one who will prove that I ever received this stock, directly or indirectly. In lieu of a fee for professional services this Company issued to me 56 shares of stock marked "not subject to assessment." Its value or stock marked into anglest to assessment. Its values was nominal. After the passage of the Pacific Railroad act, and the transfer of the frauchises held by the L., P. and W. Read, this stock was assessed, and, upon my refusal to pay, was sold. I have sued the Company for the value of my services.

MARCUS J. PARROTT.
Leacencorth, Kansus, Oct. 28, 1872.

A SHOCKING MURDER CASE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.-Additional particulars of the shocking crime committed in Northwood show that Franklin B. Evans, the murderer of Georgians Lovering, is 64 years old, the great uncle of his victim, and most of the time was living under the same roof. She was nearly 14 years of age, the daughter of a deceased soldier, and arod with apr with well distinct.

## THE RIVAL TICKETS.

A CORRECTED TABLE OF THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL NOMINATIONS. The following table was published in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last for the benefit of voters generally. It is now repeated with a few additions and corrections, and shows correctly the nominations by every organization of importance in the city and county. It is arranged in such a manner that a glance at it will corve to show voters what candidates are supported by the various organizations: TABLE OF NOMINEES ON NATIONAL, STATE, CONGRESS, COUNTY, JUDICIARY, ASSEMBLY, ALDER-

topublinea. lorace Greeler.					
Grats Brown.	Denneracy. Horner Greeley. B. Grais Brown.	Horses Greens. B. Gratz Brown.		U. S. Grant. Heary Wilson.	
Karan	Prancis Karnas	Francia Kornan		John A. Dix.	
M. Drpew.	Chaupers M. Depro	r.C. M. Depen.		Panher W. Street.	
F. Hubbard, Jr.	J. F. Hubbard, Jr. Ence C. Brucks.	Russ C. Branks.		Hara Graves.	
8 6	S S Par	8. 3. Cot.		Lyman Teemain.	
R. Roberta.	W. R. koheria.		W. R. Roberta.	Matt. Stewart.	
mes Brooks.	James Brooks.		T. J. Cesamor.	Conrad Geib.	
as. H. Shaw.	Charles H. Shaw.		Chas. H. bhrw.	David H. Mellinh	
. Cannally.	M. Connelly. Fernando Wood.	Fernando Wood	Fernando Wood,	Wm. A. Darling.	
	A. P. Lawrence.		James O'Brien.	Wm. F. Haromoyer	W. P. Haremerer.
Wollman.	H. Woliman.	H. Waltman.	Adolph Kessier.	Adolph Kessier.	Alolph Kesster.
. H. Leonard.	W. H. Lessari.		H. H. Anderson.	Nonh Duris,	Noah Davis,
a. C. Spencer.	Jan. C. Spencor.	O & Balland	Los Satissificand	Inciah Sotherland	H. C. Van Vorst. Josiah Sutherland.
	C. Danolius.	C. Donning.	W. C. Whitney.	Benj. K. Phelps.	Benjamia K.Phelps
	The Thirty		Nicholas Müller.	Nicholas Müller.	S. T. Haggins.
ents Burns.	Dennis Barns.		James Duorshy.	James Dunyby,	W. H. Mooney.
s. Harrs.	James Hayes.		John Galrin.	John Galrin.	and the same of
	Michael Nerton.	Michael Norton.		Austin Leake.	Isha C Rena
J. Campbell.	T. J. Campbell.		John T. Tuilr.	Gen. W. Clarke.	John C. Bapp. George W. Clarke.
ent medium in	Fred. Gagel, jr.		Nichalas Bouner.	Solon B. Smith.	Salon B. Smith. Stophen Pett.
	W. H. Donzan,			J. M. Patterma.	
A. Seaver.	Frod. A. Seavor.	V. A. Bentie.	Chas. P. Sykes.	Aluero B. Cornell.	A. B. Cornell,
W. Cook.	C. Fine.		C. Fine.	Charles Blackie.	James Kelly.
has, G. Cornell.	Chas. G. Cornell.		James Daley.	Rabert B. Boyd.	Rabert B. Boyd. Jos. Blumenthal.
at Blamanthal.	Peter Want.		Jan. Irring.		
BULESM: INCOMENDATION.	Andrew Biesen.		Chas. C. Wilson.	C. A. Hammer.	Andrew Blessin.
H. Livitt.	Wm. J. Shiela.		Jan. N. Deery.	Thes. O'Callston.	
a. D. Coughin.	Jun. D. Coughlin.	John Hartman.	D. De Courser. J. Hartman.	Wm. S. Oplyke. Wm. Haw, ir.	John D. Congblia. Charles Crary.
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B Bratfeed.	G. B. Bredford.		Sol. Mehrhach. Chas. Grussman.	Poter Kerr.	S. B. H. Vance. Peter Kerr.
hos, Shiels,	Thos. Shiels.	Thus. Shiels.	Peter Gilsey.	Peter Gilter.	Peter Gilaer, Sicorge Koch.
red, Zimmer.	Fred Zimmer, Nichalus Segue.		Gen. Burghard.	O. P. Billings	George Burghard. John J. Morris.
shn Riter.	John Riley:	John Rilley.	Wm. Jorea.	John J. Morris.	O. P. Billings.
W. Plenkitt.	W. Plankitt.	th. W. Plunkitt.	J. A. Monbeimer.	Beurr G. Leask.	Peter B, Olney. 8. V. B. Cooper.
at Lynaght	Pat. Lynoght.	Pat. Lyaught.	Chas, N. Johney,	S. V. B. Cooper.	S. V. R. Cooper. D. M. Kochler.
mar Echinson.	Issae Robinson.	D. M. Kochler.	Jas. Fitzgerald.	M. R. Coming.	P. Germann.
. Flanagan.	R. Planagan.		Fred, Germanu.	Oswald Ottendorfer	O. Ottenderfer. John Palconer.
Vm. Nalman.	R. McCafferty.		John E. Walsh	Abram Lent.	Townsend Cox.
sa. McLaren.	Jan McLaren.		Peter Ofikin.	Michael Cregan.	Henry Claussen, J.
	Pan. O'Counor.		Thos. Poler.	Thos. Foley.	John Ham.
	C. M. Change.		Pat. D. Byrne.	Thomas J. Geary.	Thomas J. Geary.
	Jun. C. Keating.		Richard R. Waish,	J. Riley.	Henry Wisser.
			Dan, J. Crowler,	And the same of the same of	Daniel J. Crowler.
			Jan. F. Grinvold.	John Theirs.	J. C. J Langbien.
	Wm. P. Bensel,		Wm. P Bersel.	G. F. Coddington.	William P. Beusel
shn Zehs.	John Zaho.		Laby Reposts	J. B. Strack. William S. Kreba	William S. Rrous.
	Pat, Keenan.		Wm. Dognelly,		Christian Nauert, William Wade,
	Wm. H. Carr.		A. J. McQuide.	John J. Krozh.	William Wade.
lward Brooks.	Edward Brooks		Dunt, McDonald.	W. P. Simpson.	Fdwarf R, Stehl.
	George Keily,		Martin Backley,	Stephen Simonson.	Stephen Simonson.
	James Keating		Philip Camisky.	Frederick H. Man.	Frederick H. Man.
District of	B. McDutrald.		M. Whalen.		Christian Schwarte
	Labor Magnica		M. J. Bangan.	Benjamin Boyd.	Otto T. Hall. ayor and indor
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	Connolly, creamily Wood,  R. Lawrence, Wolfman,  R. Leonard, L. C. Spenner, S. Balfart, Douodue, Leeni Burna,	M. Brown. M. Brown. M. Brown. Cannos S. L. Lever. F. Hubbard, Jr. S. C. R. Roberts. R. R. Show. S. Carrier. R. Roberts. Shomas J. Creamer. J. R. Leonard. J. Comport. M. Connolly. Creamed Wood. R. Lawrence. R. Lawrence. R. Lawrence. R. Haves. M. Connolly. C. Sponner. S. Belduct. G. Sponner. S. Belduct. G. Sponner. S. Belduct. G. S. Bedduct. G. S. Bedduct. G. S. Bedduct. Doundars.  Doundars.  Doundars.  Doundars.  Doundars.  Doundars.  J. Campbell. John T. Tully. Cod. Gogel. Jr. H. Dougas. James Ryas. James	S. Cox.  S. Cox.  R. Roberth, Mr. E. Loberth, John R. J. C. Roberth, John R. J. Committed and the comm	M. Depew. F. Hubbard, Jr. F. Hubbard, Jr. F. Hubbard, Jr. David, Brooks. David, C. B	M. Beper, P. Hatbland, J. F. H

the Tantonay Judiciary ticket.

The Executive Committee of the People's Municipal Reform Association has nominated Noah Davis for Judge of the Superior Court; Wheeler H. Peckham for District Attorney, and E. Randolph Robinson for City Judge.

The Central Organization of the German Greeley and Brown Clubs of the VIIIth Assembly District has indorsed the Tammany Mayoralty and Judiciary tickets.

## LOCAL NEWS.

WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN STILL IN JAIL. INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST THEM-STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS ARRESTED.

Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claffin, charged with sending obscene literature through the soulls, appeared, yesterday, before Commissioner Osorn, and stated through their counsel, Messrs. Reymert and Howe, that they were ready to go on with the ex-amination. Assistant United States District-Attorney Davies said that, as the accused had recently been inticted for the alleged crime for which they been arrested, and as bench warrants had been issued against them, the matter had been taken out of the Commission-er's hands and placed exclusively within the jurisdiction

Mr. Howe-This is a very singular proceeding, a was, doubless, instigated by the malice and revenge of certain persons who dare not come forward and face public epinion, and who have been instrumental in the finding of this indictment in the hope of shielding them-selves behind it. We are here in behalf of these persecuted ladies (I use that term advisedly), prepared with a period defense to the accusations made against them. We are prepared to show that the newspaper which the prosecution, for reasons best known to itself, aims to suppress, has not an obscene word in it in the true meaning of that term. If it does contain objection urged against the newspaper published by these defendants. This is a blow at the freedom of the press, which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, will strike with a force beyond contemplation. We are ready to answer now; I have not seen the indictment, but I have read the newspaper through, and I can't find an obscene word in it, in fact, there is nothing contrary to the acts of Congress in it. All I can say is, that these persecuted adies have a perfect defense, and that they desire to express to the Court and the public that they are the vic ims of a cruel persecution instigated by private matice from a source which dares not come into Court and ex pose the malignity which has set this Court in motion to lide it. We have a perfect defense: and, if we are to be persecuted, the Bible and the Society for the Diffusion f Evangetical Knowledge should be dealt with on a like

Geo. Davies—It is not usual for me to discuss ques-tions not relevant to the matter before the Court. The counsel has spoken very eloquently, but after what I have said, no reply is required. I will say, however, that I have no explanation to offer of the action of the

counsel has spoken very elequently, but after what I have aid, no reply is required. I will say, however, that I have no explanation to offer of the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Reymert—I am surprised to learn that these ladies here have been indicted. We are ready to go on with the examination, and are prepared to clear ourselves of the charge made against us; and I invoke the protection of the Court, confident that we have neither offended its maiesty nor violated the good order of society. On the contrary, these ladies are convinced that they have done right; that they have acted under certain convictions of the higher law, and that they have been actuated by a higher power to carry out their high designs.

Gen. Davies (taughing)—What are these higher laws and powers, and what have they to do with the matter before the Court!

Commissioner Osborn—As the case presents itself before me, it will be unnecessary to go on with the examination, the object of which would be to get sufficient points to hold the defendants for trial. The Grand Jary, which is a higher tribunal than the Commissioner's Court, having found indictments against the defendants, I am bound to take notice of such action when officially informed of it by the District-Attorney. An examination would now be of no use to the defendants, and, without passing upon their guilt or musocence, I must dismiss this case.

Mr. Howe asked for a speedy trial, and Gen. Davies and that he would endeavor to have the case called for trial in a few days.

The accused were then arrested on the bench warrants, and were taken from the Court-room through a private passage to avoid the crush of the dense erowd which had assembled. They were recommitted to jail.

A writ of habeas corpus was applied for before Justice Fancher, in the Supreme Court. Chambers, yesterday, for the production of James Blood, hupleaded with Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Clafin on a charge of criminal libel, and now held in Jefferson Market Prison on a warrant issued by Justice Police Court in a case of that character. The writ was granted and made returnable to-morrow morating. Cel. Shood's case did not come before Justice Fowler at Jef-ferson Market yesterday, his counsel preferring to test the efficacy of the writ of labeas corpus. The prisoner expressed confidence as to the result of the suit against him, and said that he would make no effort to obtain bail, as he was perfectly willing to remain in prison un-til his final release. He said that they had not gone into the affair without fully comprehending its possible effect upon themselves, and preparing themselves to pay the cost.

upon themselves, and preparing themselves to pay the cost.

About noon yesterday officer Carman entered the same court-room with Stephen Pearl Andrews in custody. Mr. Andrews had been arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Fowler on the complaint of Luther C. Challis, for gross and maticious libel. The complaint and the warrant are in all essential particulars similar to those against Blood, the objectionable article itself being incorporated in each. Mr. Andrews sent letters to friends, whose services he expected to obtain as bondsmen. He claimed that he only wanted a fair hearing, as he was sure he would not be committed, for he had had nothing to do with Woodhall & Claffin's Weekly for about a year; he had never heard of the plaintiff, nor had he known anything of the matter charged until he saw it in print. At about 520 p. m. Justice Powler wished to leave the court-room, and consigned Mr. Andrews to the care of the Police Sergeant for the night, asying that he was anxious, if possible, to ayold consigning a man of Mr. Andrews's age to a cell, and that if bondsmen should arrive at any time during the evening or night, they might be brought to his house. The bail was fixed at \$2,500.

Mr. Challs was in the Court-room and took a deep interest in the proceedings. In conversation with a Trimung eat in the proceedings. In conversation with a Trimung

\$2,500.

Mr. Challis was in the Court-room and took a deep interest in the proceedings. In conversation with a Tribunk reporter he expressed a determination to push the suits with the utmost vigor. "I am determined," he said, "to punish every person who was in any way concerned in this stander. I will run every man and woman of them to earth if it takes every know of my life and every dollar of my fortune!" Mr. Challis intimated to the re-

rested around whom the nets of the law were slowly but THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SUIT.

Francis P. Byrne brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel the New-York City Central Underground Railroad Company to execute a contract to build a part of the road. A motion was made on demurrer to dismiss the complaint, before Judge Barrett, at Special Term. He granted the motion yesterday. In another opinion he says, among other things:

opinion be says, among other things:

Upon principles well settled in England and which have been followed in this country, a court of equity will not undertake to compel the specific execution of a contract for the building, construction, and equipment of a railway. The character of the contract set out in the present complaint is such as to bring them fully willing the reason of the rule. These contracts call for the performance of continuous duties upon the part of the plaintiff, and they contain special and complicated provisions with respect to the issuing, regotiation and sate of the bonds, and to the mode and manner of payment for the work. The decendant, it is quite clear upon numerous autnorities, could not enforce the specific performance by the plaintiff of these continuous duties; whether therefore we consider the inherent character of the provisions with respect to payment, sought to be enforced or the want of mutuality in the remedy, the complaint as a bill for a specific performance cannot be sustained. However viewed this complaint is defective, and the denurrer must be sustained with costs and with the usual leave to plaintiff to amend upon payment of costs.

MISS FAITHFULL THE GUEST OF SOROSIS.

Sorosis gave a large and brilliant reception such a word, then the transmission through the mails of the Holy Bible, Lord Byron's Poems, and Shakespeare's Among the 150 ladies present were Miss Maria Mitchell, hould be stopped, for they are open to the same | Professor of Astronomy in Vassar College; Dr. M. E Putnam of New-York, the Presidents of the Nantucket Sorosis, the Woman's Club of Orange, and the Business Woman's Union of Brooklyn, the Principal of the School of Design, and many other ladies. Letters were read from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Charlotte Cus Dr. C. S. Lozier, the Rev. Phebe Hanaford, the Rev. Celia Burleigh, and others. After lunch and a pian solo, the President, Mrs. Wilbour, in a cordial speech of recognition and welcome, formally introduced Miss Faithfull to the Club. Miss Faithfull spoke of the great pleasure it gave her to meet with Sorosis, and of the high esteem in which she held its work, and its appreciation of her life's labors.

The members of the Club cuteriained their guest with

ongs, recitations, and essays. Madame Clara Brinkersongs, recitations, and essays. Madame Clara Brinkerhoff, Mrs. J. D. Volce, and Miss T. C. Fletcher contributed the music, Miss Kate Hillard recited an original
poem, Mrs. Fanny Howell read a paper entitled "How
many women grow old and remain interesting;" Mrs.
Eita Clymer, Mrs. E. B. Lyman, and Mrs. Minnie P.
Swayze gave recitations, and Mrs. J. C. Crosby introduced the topic of the day—"The Uses of Societies as
Means of Education for Women"—by a well-considered
essay. Miss Faithfull, Dr. M. E. Putnam, and many
members of the Club discussed the subject.

The salary of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Department of Public Docks has been reduced from \$20,000 to \$10,000 per annum, at his own request, made on the ground of the present financial inability of the Department to improve the water-front according to the plans adopted in auticipation of an annual appropriation of \$5,000,000. Gen. McClellan was appointed Engineer-in-Chief in June, 1870, at a yearly salary of \$10,000, with an understanding that, upon the completion of the Stevens Battery, which he was then superintending at Hoboken, he should de vote his entire time to the Department of Docks, and then receive \$20,000 per year. On Jan. 1, 1871, remuneration at the latter rate began, the Engineer-in-Chies having since been wholly occupied in superintend-ing the improvement of the entire water-front,

ing the improvement of the entire water-front, which has, however, progressed somewhat slowly through lack of adequate funds.

Under an act of the Legislature, passed April 5, 1870, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, were authorized to direct the Controller to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000 per annum, and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Deok Commissioners for the use of the Department. By virtue of this enactment, the Dock Commissioners have sluce made requisitions for \$3,500,000, as follows: For \$400,000 in 1870; \$2,000,000 in 1871, and \$1,000,000 thus far in 1872. During the same period they have received only \$2,000,000 as follows: \$250,000 in 1870, \$1,250,000 in 1870, \$1,250,000 in 1871, and \$500,000 thus far in 1872. The Commissioners state that the withholding of \$4,500,000 of the total amount for which requisitions have thus far been made has seriously retarded the work of the Department.

SUICIDE OF AN INVENTOR

Emil Provost, age 44, electrician and machinist, native of Paris, France, died at No. 31 East Washington-place, yesterday morning, from the effect of lauda-num, self-administered, while he was suffering from temporary aberration of mind. Deceased came to this country about three years ago. About three months ago he moved to the above-mentioned residence, where ago he moved to the above-mentioned residence, where he has since lived with Adrian Rablat, who was aiding him to perfect an electric machine. It appears that about four years ago deceased, by a railway accident in London, received injuries to the head, after which the use of alcoholic liquor produced delirium. Nevertheless, when unable to obtain satisfactory results from experiments with his invention, he was in the habit of resorting to drink. Last Saturday, during delirium produced in this manner, he took laudanum, with fatal results.

PREACHERS' CONFERENCES. The Methodist Preachers, at their weekly

ssion, yesterday, viewed with apprehension the approach of election day. The leading thought seemed to be a desire for Divine guidance, that the government of this city might fail into the hands of men whose goodness and purity fitted them to exercise its powers. The necessity for change became the subject of an earnest supplication from one preacher, who prayed that "all of such states note states games potones not yet at | wicked men and women, all rumsollers nut positionals," | sentition

might be brought to see the error of their ways and to reform and lead tetter lives.

The Baptist Pastors size held a monthly meeting, about 30 being present. The feature of the session was the re-ception of reports of the number of baptisms in the churches represented. The exercises included practice in cloculton as well as the discussion of miscellaneous tenies.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORM HUMBUG.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF THE WORKINGS OF MR. CURTIS'S SISTEM—A PAITHFUL CLERK RE-MOVED FOR PROTESTING AGAINST THE BLE-GAL SETTLEMENT OF AN ACCOUNT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: For more than seven years I was a clerk in the office of the Third Anditor of the Treasury, and had charge of a section in the Quartermaster's Divi sion of that office for several years. I was dismissed from that office in January, 1872, for protesting against a settlement I was ordered to make, canceling the legal indebtedness of an officer of the army to the Government. After receiving a written order to cancel that indebted ness, I did so, but filed with the settlement a statement saying that there was no authority of law or regulations for cauceling the charges therein canceled. The settlement passed the office of the Second Controller without his attention being called thereto. When this fact was known to me, I called on him and asked him to examine the case in connection with the protest filed therewith This he consented to do, and after making such examin ation, he said to me : "You had good grounds for the objections you made to that settlement. You were right and deserve credit for calling attention to it; but I can do nothing. It is a very delicate matter for me to interfere between the head of a bureau and an employe of that bureau." After a short time, I was deposed from my position of Chief of the Section. Then, after a few weeks, I received a notice from the Secretary of the Treasury relieving me from duty in the office. I then went to the Secretary and asked why I was so relieved, as I was not aware that any charges had been pre-ferred against me. He said: "You are charged with insubordination-nothing else." I then demanded a hearing and an opportunity to defend myself with the official papers in the case. The Secretary said, " I cannot hear you to-day, but we will let this stand just as it does for a while." It appeared then as if there might be an opportunity for obtaining justice, but in three days an order was issued from the Secretary's office dismissing me entirely without any chance to defend myself, or show the wrong that had been done the Government. I cailed upon the Secretary again, and, after some conversation, asked him this question: "Mr. Boutwell, what was my duty as a sworn officer of the Government when I was ordered to make a settlement that I knew was an illegal one?" Mr. Boutwell hesitated, and, after turuing repeatedly in his chair, he fluxlly replied: "I do not want to answer that question now." He, too, was

illegal one?" Mr. Boutwell hesitated, and, after turning repeatedly in his chair, he flually replied: "I do not want to answer that question now." He, too, was evidently troubled with delicacy the same as the Second Controller. I had told him what the Controller had said, so he sent for him, and, after referring to the ease, said, "Dr. Brodhead, den't you sometimes use discretionary authority in such cases as this?" "O ves," he replied, "and did in this case." (Par. 2,065, Decisions Second Controller, 1829, says that the Accounting Officers of the Treasury have no discretion in such cases).

Thus ended my effort to obtain justice from the Secretary. Not satisfied to leave the matter thus, I went to the White House, and, after making an effort on four different days and waiting three or four hours cach time, succeeded at last in seeing the President. He listened attentively to the statement of facts and took some notes when told what the Second Controller had said. I asked him the question which the Secretary had declined to answer; he replied, "From your statement of the case there could be but one answer, and that would be in your favor. I will look into this." I then gave him a complete statement of the facts in writing, and referred aim to several individuals in the Treasury Department who had been for years engaged in the settlement of such accounts. After ample time had elapsed, I called again at the President's house, waired several nours and did not see him, but called the next day and sent in my card. Very soon after a messencer from the President desired fee. Dent to his room, and, after a little while he returned, and, coming to me, said. "The President desired fee. Dent to his room, and, after a little while he returned, and, coming to me, said." The resident called Gen. Dent to his room, and, after a little while he refer him, and that the Secretary said that all ne had done had been done at the request of the Auditor, and the Auditor says you were a very efficient man in the office, but that you we

JOEL C. GREEN.

Independence, Alleghany Co., N. F., Oct. 24, 1872.

o, under the heading, "Why Frederick Douglass Sup-

A CARD FROM MR. DOUGLASS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, Oct.

to have taken place between a Mr. Albright and myself in a railway car, between Springfield and Boston, in the month of December, 1871, and which dialogue contains one important mistake -a mistake I do not choose to let pass without correction. Mr. Albright reports me as say ing that I was at that time employed by the National Republican Committee. This statement is not true, and seover could not be frue, since the National Republican Committee was not then employing agents to lecture in the interest of Gen. Grant or any other candidate. It is in my power to state also, for the edification of THE THIB UNE, that for any services I have performed for the Re publican party I have received exactly \$500 from the National Republican Committee-a sum little more than equal to my traveling expenses. The \$3,700 of which Mr. Albright speaks were received, as everybody knows who has any brains, from different literary societies before which I had the henor to lecture during the les ture season. In his eagerness to make out a case of improper motives against me, Mr. Albright has not only nmitted a miserable blunder, but has given a color to a conversation quite unwarranted by the facts in the case. At the time of which he speaks, Mr. Greeley was not very prominent before the country as a Presidential candidate, nor was it very apparent at that time that the Republican party would be split in the interest of Mr. Greeley—hence it is not at all probable that I gave any strong opinion respecting Mr. Greeley, either as a Presidential candidate or as a man. It is proper also that I should say that Mr. Albright entirely misstates the fruth when he credits me with saying that "Grant holds the reins of Government in his hands—that is, he has the thousands of office-holders distributed all through the States, who will raily at the Convention and urge his nomination against any other candidate that may be brought in the field. Men who are feeding at the public crib will not take the chances of losing the places they now hold by trusting to a change in the appointing power." I never did put the nomination of Gen. Grant as a probable event upon any such ground; but always on the ground of his great public services, and the fact which has been all along manifest, that he was the choice of the great majority of the Republican party, and Mr. Albright will pardon me if I claim as good a memory as himself, and especially for my own words and thoughts upon public questions in respect to which I am speaking and writing every day.

\*\*Washington\*\*, Oct. 31, 1872.\*\* FREDERICK DOUGLASS. not very prominent before the country as a Presidentia

THE NINTH CENSUS.

SUPERINTENDENT WALKER'S REPORT—THE PRES-ENT CENSUS LAW CONDEMNED-A CENTEN-NIAL CENSUS PROPOSED. Washington, Nov. 3 .- Gen. Francis A. Walker,

Superintendent of the Ninth Cours, has just submitted his report to it Secretary of the Interior, amounting that the work of the ceasus question is complete. In the course of his report, Gen. Walker says: question is complete. In the course of his report, Gen. Walker says:

The cordinality with which the press and the country have recognized the early publication of the prime results of the creases has adorded ample compensation to the Sajacintendent for all the effort that has been required to accomplish the completion of the estimated that the fort that has been required to accomplish the completion of the estimated completion within two years from the conclusion of the estimated of Completion increases, however, why, with such modifications of existing laws as would insure that the malerial should come originally to the t-cases Office in proper shape for tabulation, the entire complation about not be conclused within a year from the date of the first receipt of returns. It is not possible for one who has had such painful occasion as in present Superintendent to observe the workings of the Census law of 1200 to distracterine is otherwise than as chuisar, antiquated, and harbarous. The machinery it provides is so unift for use in the census of the United States, in this day of advanced sustained schence, as the amoduberer, matric-loading "Queen's arm," of the Revolution would be not service against the repeating ride of the present time. It ought not to be possible that another census should be taken under this laws such a Thim gogla not to be seriously proposed. The country has suffered more than nongla aready of discretif and of loss on account of the wretched insaferency and improporable conservations of this ill-constituted and sugress statute.

change and inappropriateness of the provisions of this ill-constructed and outgrown statute.

I do earnessly recommend that the attention of Congress be especially invited to the propriety and expediency of an intermediate ceasurs to be taken in 1875. In preparation for the approaching centennial celebration of the political burth of the nation. A crosss of the United States taken under a system, and with a management which would score the publication of the results by the lat of fanc, 1875, would be a noble monoment to erect at the one of a century of the nation's life. It would mark off the first grand stage in an industrial and social progress, altingether unprecedented in history, and serve as the starting point of a first career witch we have under Provisions, passon to beheve shall be greater and happier yet. Another consideration, which strongly influences me in this recommendation, is the belief that a census in 1875 would, in all probability, accurate the taking of the Federal ceasus thereafter, at Intervals of the peace of the construction of the peace of the construction of the seasons are of the construction of the seasons are of the construction of the construction.

# THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC HELE AND ELSEWHERE.

CITY PASSENGERS AGAIN ACCOMMODATED - OLF ROUTES OF TRAVEL REOPENED.

Broadway was apparently never more crowded than during the tusiness boars of yesterday. The truck horses, invigorated by a day of rest, appeared not only in large numbers but in excellent condition and seemed to accomplish the heavy work required of them with much greater case than for many days Horses in every trunch of business, indeed, were look ing strong, and on no day during the last fortnight has such an immense amount of business been transacted. The animals attached to the street cars, though worked harder and more constantly than almost any others. now seldom present any of the symptoms of the serious malady, and the ears on the various lines will again equal their old numbers at a very early day. Express wagons are again crammed with baggage, and the powefful animals show no signs of distress. The animals connected with the Fire Department still suffering from the disease are semewhat numerous. and will doubtless be the last to recover, In some of the stables of this department, horses which have been prenounced virtually recovered have from sadden exposure again sickened. The namber of fatal cases, though still large, is declining from day to day. The deaths from the beginning of the disease to the present time have occurred for the most part among worm-out animals, the car companies being in some instances heavy losers. A few very valuable horses bave however died, but the favorites of the tarf have in every instance escaped without injury. Livery stable keepers, who have been heavy sufferers during

have in every instance cacapied without inlary. Livery stable keepers, who have been heavy sufferers during the prevalence of the disease, are again hirurg their horses in considerable numbers. They have lost hardly any of their animals, having withdrawn them from the street on the appearance of the disease. Private equipages are an authorous as ever throughout the fashionable portions of the city.

The stage fines were furnishing resterday nearly their full accommodations to passengers, and it is probable that hereafter the heaviest stora will not drive the our nibases from the street. The car companies were also running a very large number of cars. The West side lines are all running, and nearly all the travel can be easily accommodated. The Fourth-ave, line has increased its accommodations and takes thousands of passengers who four days ago were obliged to reach their business and their homes on foor. The Third-ave, line again increased its running force yesterday, though its accommodations are still interiors stificient for travel. Nearly every car carries from 60 to top passengers. Four lorses are still attached to the cars of this line.

An experiment will be made to-sing dummy engines on the street-ear lines. The engine to be used will be paid on the Brecker-st. Int., the inference being that fit is proves a success on that the, sharply cut wed and steeply graded, no difficurity will be experiment will be interested and basy appearance, and the phorse cars are running with great regularity.

APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS RESTRAINING MR. BERGH.

APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMES RESTRAINING MR. BERGH

In order to test the right of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to arrest the drivers of the city cars and stages, an application was made ves terday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of terday, before Judge Juseph F. Daiy, in the Court of Common Picas, on behalf of the Broadway and Twenty third-st., Eroadway and Madison-ave., and Broadway and Esta Sale Stage Companies, for an injunction to restrain Henry Bergh, President of the Society, or any of his agents, from making summary arrests of their employés. Counsel for the relators argued that the charges on which the companies' diverse were arrested were at the most misdemeanors, and that it was filteral to make arrests under the statute relating to such effectses, except upon a warrant issued by a magisfrate. It was further contended that if any offense was committed, it was not by the drivers, but by those in charge of the stateles whose duty it was to put the horses to the care. At the conclusion of the argument for the companies, the further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday. THE DISEASE ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- No street cars are

running in this city, to-day, and very few backs are in service. Nincteen-twentieths of the horses in the District of Columbia are suffering with the disease, which is generally of mild form. Several deaths are reported. The maindy has also reached mules. Vehicles are driven slowly, and the animals otherwise treated with care The belief everywhere prevails that the less animals are worked the more probability there is of their early recovery from sickness. The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals says persons the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals says persons owning inferior and almost worn-out animals continue to use them, notwithstanding the fact that their beasts exhibit most painful and unmistakable symptoms of the prevailing epidemic. Such plain instances of cruelty and inhumanity must and will receive the immediate attention of the Society. The President's horses are sick with the prevalent disease. Man power has been substituted for horse power in many cases, and the mails of the Departments are thus carried to and from the Sickness of their horses; all those of the Treasury, is in number, are out of working order.

Philadelphia Nov. 4.—The prevalence here of the

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.-The prevalence here of the horse disease has caused a partial suspension of busa horse disease has caused a partial suspension of business, and all the leading avenues appear to be descried. There are very few horses on the street, and most of the passenger cars are withdrawn. Two deaths only are reported. The attempt to run dummies has failed, the wheels not fitting the track of the Fifth and Sixth-sline, which is the only one having dummies. Very few passenger cars are running at all, and those on the routs are drawn by double teams. The clear weather is improving the condition of those sick.

Kingston, N. Y., Noy, 4.— Four deaths from horse disease are reported to-day. The epidemic shows no signs of abatement, but is spreading more widely. It has

broken out among the horses at William, where an immense number of animals are used in drawing stones. Few horses not affected are seen in our streets, and many oranches of business are crippled by the prevalence of the distemper. The horse railroad company's horses are badly affected, but no suspension of running has yet taken place.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 4.—The horse disease has disabled

nearly all the laboring horses in the city and many in the surrounding country. All of the street-car horses are sick and the cars have stopped running. This morning the outward-bound mail and the express matter missed connection with the trains and boats for want of city transportation. Chicago, Nov. 4.-There is no new feature in the

horse disease. The weather is again cloudy and cold. Vehicles drawn by horses are occasionally seen on the streets. A number of ox teams have made their ap-pearance, attracting much attention. ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—The horse disease has so far abat-

ed that one would not suspect its being here at all. Many norses have recovered and most are convalescent. The canal horses are worse tran others, and a few boats are letained. Oswago, Nov. 4.-There is no improvement in the orse disease, and but few boats are moving on the

canal. A boat-load of barley that left here was towed by oxen on its arrival at Phoenix. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.-The horse disease has oroken out here. A majority of the work horses and nules in the city are more or less affected.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., Nov. 4.-The horse disease has made its appearance at this place.

Almant, Nov. 4.—There is, as yet, no abatement of the

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for Havana and Merino, by the atomuchip City of Havana, close at 2 n. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 3 N. R.
Mails for Panama, Asymwall, the Central American and Sesta Pacific parts, etc., per stainship South America, close at 10 a. u. Steam ship sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 43 N. R.
Mails for Europe, via Quenciown and Librerpool, per steamship Minnesota, close at 9 a. m. A Supplementary Mail on Pier No. 43 N. R., is closed at 9 a. m. Nivership sails at -a. u.
A Prinsan Closed Mail is sent to this line.
API letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with fouble nostage.

double postage.

THURSDAY. Nov. 7.

Mails for Europe via Piraneath, Cherhourg, and Hamburg, per ateausing Westphilia close at 11 a. m. A Supplementary Mail on Pirr foot of Truck-st, Hoboken, is closed at 1 p. m. Steamally sails at 3 p. m. true foot of Thurs-st, Hoboken.

A Prassan Closed Mail is sent by this line.

[All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepail with double nortage.]

Mails for fistering by steamably Columbia, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail on Pier No. 4 N. R., is closed at 2:50 p. m. Steamalup sails at 3 p. m. Steamalup sails at 3 p. m.

3 p. m. letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with touble postage.

A Mair for Halifax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m. Stanmahip saids from Portland. Mo., or

Salurlay, at 0 p. m.

Letter postage to all the West Indies, except when going direct, with the Ill couts the half onnce. Papers 4 cents each, which must be present.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

BFROM ASPINWALL—In steumahin Henry Chouncy, Nov. 4.—
Daniel Mahaher, J. B. Hale and family, F. Hincaley, J. G. Journson, A.
G. Claude and nurse, Ges. Morrell and wife, Mrs. P. Dursu, Dr. C. B.
Chub, Mrs. R. Buncas, Miss Perry, Mrs. Bunca and sister, Nicolo Bavera, Miss S. Reynalda, L. Morse and family, Mrs. J. T. Gilman and infact, Mrs. Smith, C. W. Proctor, M. Schoonmaker, Angus L. Tourpakes,
Mrs. C. Richardson, George M. Bredford, A. A. Lembard, C. D. Plett,
David Valin and sau, R. T. Horton, Wm. Drummond.

FROM LIVERPOOL—In steumahip Particle, Nov. 4.—R. Anrep, D.
Cropper, C. McCarmer, M. Nantain, Capt. Weiss, J. S. Goodridee, R.
Vienmundey, Mrs. and Miss Tully, E. A. Smith and wife, Mrs. W. N.
Wright, Miss Pane, C. Millar and wife, Miss E. J. Millar, Miss L. A.
Majovicen, J. L. Donaldson and lady, Mr. Hispham and family, Mrs.
Page, W. T. Klotz, J. A. Cisy and wife. K. K. Harrod Mrs. L. A.
Mrs. Campbell, J. Hall and wife, Mrs. C. E. Hall, Misses M. J. and C.
C. Hall, Miss Roberts, F. M. Edge, John W. Bulfour, H. P. Brumed,
and 551 in the steerage.

Sun rises ..... 6:34 | Sun res ..... 4:53 | Moor sets ..... 6:34 

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK NOT C. STARKETS STREET, MINISTER GRAND MINISTER (Sc.), Minigan, Autoropol, Williams & Guan.